THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1796. [N° 1798.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

James Taylor & Co.

INFORM the Public generally, and their Country Customers in particular, that they have just received from *London*, by the Ship Adelaide, via New York, a large and general Assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines, which they warrant to be genuine, and which they will sell at their old established Medicine Store, opposite Mr. William Langley's, in Thames-street, by Retail as cheap as can be purchased in Town, and by Wholesale, as cheap as in New-York or Boston.

They are appointed by the Maker himself, the sole Venders in the United States, of that justly celebrated Medicine, called "*Cundell's improved Balsam of Honey*," which is far superior to any Medicine yet discovered, for radically curing the most violent *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas*, and *Consumptions*.—Books, printed in *London* and sent here by the Maker, describing its Qualities and Cures, distributed gratis.

Among numerous other Patent Medicines, not before imported into this Town, they have a few Boxes of *Dr. James's* famous *Analeptic Pills*,—a sovereign Remedy for Bilious, Rheumatic and Gouty Disorders; Steers' Opodeldoc, a celebrated Medicine, externally applied, for Rheumatic Complaints.

Recipes from Town or Country prepared with the utmost Care and Fidelity.—Sea Medicine Chests put up on the most reasonable Terms, with plain and full Directions.

Dye-Stuffs,—Painters' Colours,—Spices, &c. as usual—Cheap for Cash or Credit.

Newport, October 3, 1796.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 15, 1796.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finished HOUSE on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Esq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept 12 1796

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of excellent St. Croix RUM,
GENEVA and BRANDY, by the Pipe, Hogshead or Barrel,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, by the Chest, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds.
HYSON TEA, by the Half Chest, or Pound.

HE HAS ON HAND,

About 40 or 50 Barrels of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

A large Assortment of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE, by the Crate, or smaller Quantity.

A SLOOP, which has been launched about Four Months, of 40 Tons Burthen, her Sails and Rigging all New, and is completely fitted for a Packet—will be sold Cheap for the Cash.

HE has also to LET,

An elegant, well-finished DWELLING HOUSE, situate on the Main-Street, which has a good Well of Water, an excellent Stable, Chaise House, and other necessary Buildings thereunto belonging, all in complete Order—with Two Gardens under high Improvement, and at present stocked with almost all Kinds of Vegetables.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town, which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

☞ He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, September 26, 1796.

For SALE, by

ETHAN CLARKE,

A Consignment of 3000 Bushels Turks-Island SALT—and a few Hogsheads of best Virginia TOBACCO.—He has also 2000lbs. of LOAF SUGAR, and other GOODS as usual, cheap for Cash.

Newport, August 22, 1796.

Flax-Seed and Barley

That is of good Quality, and well cleaned, will be purchased as usual, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, August 30, 1796

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Estate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode-Island—containing about 700 Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country & &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit Trees; and Three handsome Farm Houses, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish-Ponds—Bathing-Streams, Summer Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone.—The Ruins of a large Mansion-House, confounded by Fire. For Terms of Purchase, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode-Island—D. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, at New-York.

☞ If this valuable Estate is not sold entire, in a short Time, it will be sold in such Parcels or Divisions as to suit any Number of Purchasers, that may apply to

FRANCIS BRINLEY *Administrator.*

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction, MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,

Near the RED MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church.

WHERE he carries on his Business as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch——and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union*

The Convenience of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Ware of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

Newport, August 8, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and the highest Price, constantly given for ASHES.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SAMUEL SPOONER, late of said Newport, Sail Maker, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpose. We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, within said Time.

FLEET GREENE, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN PITMAN, jun. }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment to

WING SPOONER, jun.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN WEEDEN, Esq; late of Jamestown, deceased; and Three Months longer being allowed from this Date, by the Council aforesaid, do hereby call on all Persons, having any Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Term, or they will be forecloted.

JOHN ELDRED.
HENRY FOWLER.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to

MERCY WEEDEN, *Administratrix.*
ARNOLD WEEDEN, *Administrator.*

September 22, 1796.

The Epistle from the Yearly Meeting held in London by adjournment, from the 15th to the 25th of the 5th month 1796, *inclusive.*

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great-Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

WE find our friends again engaged to send you the salutation of our love in CHRIST; desiring that, as we have been careful not to address you in formality, nor without a fresh belief that it is our duty, so we may not consider this our epistle as a customary matter, nor read it in that disposition that is always seeking after some new thing; but may be willing to consider what parts of it are applicable to your own respective states; and let the expression of our concern for your present and everlasting welfare, receive and retain a sufficient place in your minds.

The accounts of the sufferings which have been sustained by our friends in *Great-Britain*, as now reported to this meeting, amount to 8650l. about 20001. of which consists of distraints for the late assessment for manning the navy; the rest, as usual, are chiefly for the tithes, and demands of a similar nature. The amount of sufferings brought in from *Ireland* is 2303l. As we are informed that an opinion publicly prevails, that the purpose of these accounts is in order that the sufferings may be reimbursed, we desire friends every where, as occasion may offer, to contradict this opinion which hath no foundation in truth.

The Friends mentioned in our last epistle to be imprisoned on account of our testimony against tithes, still remain prisoners in the county gaol of *York*; objects themselves as well as their afflicted families of the sympathy of their fellow professors, to whose lot it hath not fallen to experience treatment so rigorous.

We have this year received epistles from our friends of the yearly meetings of *North* and *South-Carolina*, and *Georgia*, of *Virginia*, of *Pennsylvania*, of *New-York*, and of *New-England*, evincing their continued concern to support our testimonies and our Christian discipline. The inhabitants of the continent dwelling in fertile regions once possessed by different tribes of the Indian natives, are doubtless bound to regard them with benevolence: accordingly we find our friends engaged in an undertaking to furnish them with some of the comforts of civilized life. A fund is raising to supply the expence of instructing them in agriculture, in mechanic arts, and some useful branches of learning.

On examining into the state of our society in these nations, we find cause to believe, that in many parts the attention of *Friends* is gradually fixing more and more closely, on the exactness of the several testimonies which we are required to bear; and we are persuaded, that were our members universally more loosened in their affections from the profits and friendship of the world, the standard of truth would be more conspicuously and availingly displayed.

Let us consider, Brethren, what is the cause of our dissent from the prevailing opinions and practices of the age. Is it not that we most surely believe that our faith is more consistent with the evangelical purity of the primitive times; and our manners less liable to promote an attachment to a world that passeth away? How then shall we set the candle which has been mercifully lighted in any of us, under the bed or the bushel; giving up any part of our testimony, be it ever so small, for the sake of ease, or of outward advantage?

The beloved Apostle declared, that "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all."——A manifestation of this divine light, in infinite mercy, is given to every man, to lead him out of the misery of fallen nature, into the eternal fountain of life and light. In every heart, and in every society of people, in which place is given to any kind of unrighteousness, an eclipse of the light necessarily follows, as far as the compliance with evil extends; and if this state be continued in, spiritual death must ensue. Wherefore, brethren, in your conduct as individuals, and in the part which ye take in the exercise of the discipline established among us, be ye animated to resist every appearance of evil; remembering, that as our Heavenly Father cannot unite with darkness, so neither must those unite with it, who desire to attain fellowship with him; in which fellowship our happiness consisteth, both in time and eternity.

In these times of worldly commotion, the concern still remains with us, that our brethren may be preserved from joining with any thing that immediately or remotely conduces to promote it. And although of late, we have from year to year testified our desire, that friends may take no part in that which gendereth strife, we still fear all are not sufficiently cautious, or sensible of the advantage of mixing as little as possible with the fluctuating politicks of the times. For truly, were all concerned to work out their salvation with fear and trembling, the mind would be preserved on its proper centre; and to mix with the multitude in their pursuit of the favourite object of any party, would be dreaded rather than desired.

Respecting the slave trade, though we have no good tidings to proclaim, we feel ourselves unwilling to pass it over in silence. As a body, we have been among the foremost to expose its turpitude; and although it doth not appear at present to be our duty to take any public step, as the advocates of this degraded class of our fellow creatures, we still continue to view the commerce with unremitting abhorrence; and we much desire that no one, once touched with a sense of their complicated woe, may suffer us being thus dreadfully protracted to efface the impression from his memory or sympathy from his heart.

This meeting hath been very large, and our minds have been much exercised in a travail for the cause of truth

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James Taylor & Co.

INFORM the Public generally, and their Country Cuſtomers in particular, that they have juſt received from *London*, by the Ship Adelaide, via New York, a large and general Aſſortment of freſh Drugs and Medicines, which they warrant to be genuine, and which they will ſell at their old eſtabliſhed Medicine-Store, oppoſite Mr. William Langley's, in Thames-ſtreet, by Retail as cheap as can be purchaſed in Town, and by Wholeſale, as cheap as in New-York or London.

They are appointed by the Maker himſelf, the ſole Venders in the United States, of that juſtly celebrated Medicine, called "*Cundell's improved Balſam of Honey*," which is far ſuperior to any Medicine yet diſcovered, for radically curing the moſt violent *Coughs, Colds Aſthmas*, and *Conſumptions*.—Books, printed in *London* and ſent here by the Maker, deſcribing its Qualities and Cures, diſtributed gratis.

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Recipes from Town or Country prepared with the utmoſt Care and Fidelity.—Sea Medicine Cheſts put up on the moſt reaſonable Terms, with plain and full Directions.

Dye-Stuffs,—Painters' Colours,—Spices, &c. as uſual—Cheap for Caſh or Credit.

Newport, October 3, 1796.

Valuable real Eſtate for Sale.

CONſiſting of Dwelling-Houſes, Store-Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Auguſt 15, 1796.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finiſhed HOUSE on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Eſq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to

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Newport, Sept. 12 1796

TO BE SOLD, BY

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A few Hogſheads of excellent St. Croix RUM,
GENEVA and BRANDY, by the Pipe, Hogſhead or Barrel,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
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HE HAS ON HAND,

About 40 or 50 Barrels of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

A large Aſſortment of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE, by the Crate, or ſmaller Quantity.

A SLOOP, which has been launched about Four Months, of 40 Tons Burthen, her Sails and Rigging all New, and is completely fitted for a Packet—will be ſold Cheap for the Caſh.

HE has alſo to LET,

An elegant, well-finiſhed DWELLING HOUSE, ſituate on the Main-Street, which has a good Well of Water, an excellent Stable, Chaiſe Houſe, and other neceſſary Buildings thereunto belonging, all in complete Order—with Two Gardens under high Improvement, and at preſent ſtocked with almoſt all Kinds of Vegetables.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which will be ſold Cheap for Caſh.

☞ He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, September 26, 1796.

For SALE, by

ETHAN CLARKE,

A Conſignment of 3000 Buſhels Turks-Iſland SALT—and a few Hogſheads of beſt Virginia TOBACCO.—He has alſo 2000lbs. of LOAF SUGAR, and other GOODS as uſual, cheap for Caſh.

Newport, Auguſt 22, 1796.

Flax-Seed and Barley

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GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Auguſt 30, 1796

TO BE SOLD,

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☞ If this valuable Eſtate is not ſold entire, in a ſhort Time, it will be ſold in ſuch Parcels or Diviſions as to ſuit any Number of Purchaſers, that may apply to

FRANCIS BRINLEY *Adminiſtrator.*

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction, MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,

Near the RED MARKET,

Nearly oppoſite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church.

WHERE he carries on his Buſineſs as uſual, with Fidelity and Deſpatch—and will ſell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union*

The Conveniency of theſe OVENS in roaſting Meat—or Cookery of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail; Iron Ware of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and wiſhes a Continuance of the ſame.

Newport, Auguſt 8, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Caſh, and the higheſt Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of SAMUEL SPOONER, late of ſaid Newport, Sail-Maker, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed by Council for that Purpoſe. We hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they ſee fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

FLEET GREENE, } *Commiſſioners.*
JOHN PITMAN, jun. }

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment to

WING SPOONER, jun.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Jamestown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN WEEDEN, Eſq; late of Jamestown, deceaſed; and Three Months longer being allowed from this Date, by the Council aforeſaid, do hereby call on all Perſons, having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Term, or they will be foreclosed.

JOHN ELDRED,
HENRY FOWLER.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment to

MERCY WEEDEN, *Adminiſtratrix.*
ARNOLD WEEDEN, *Adminiſtrator.*

September 22, 1796.

The Epiſtle from the Yearly Meeting held in London by adjournment, from the 15*th to the* 25*th of the* 5*th month* 1796, *inclusive.*

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great-Britain, Ireland, and elſewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

WE find our friends again engaged to ſend you the ſalutation of our love in CHRIST; deſiring that, as we have been careful not to addreſs you in formality, nor without a freſh belief that it is our duty, ſo we may not conſider this our epiſtle as a cuſtomary matter, nor read it in that diſpoſition that is always ſeeking after ſome new thing; but may be willing to conſider what parts of it are applicable to your own reſpective ſtates; and let the expreſſion of our concern for your preſent and everlaſting welfare, receive and retain a ſufficient place in your minds.

The accounts of the ſufferings which have been ſuſtained by our friends in *Great-Britain*, as now reported to this meeting, amount to 8650l. about 1000l. of which conſiſts of diſtraints for the late aſſeſſment for manning the navy; the reſt, as uſual, are chiefly for the tithes, and demands of a ſimilar nature. The amount of ſufferings brought in from *Ireland* is 2303l. As we are informed that an opinion publicly prevails, that the purpoſe of theſe accounts is in order that the ſufferings may be reimburſed, we deſire friends every where, as occaſion may offer, to contradict this opinion which hath no foundation in truth.

The Friends mentioned in our laſt epiſtle to be impriſoned on account of our teſtimony againſt tithes, ſtill remain priſoners in the county gaol of *York*; objects themſelves as well as their afflicted families of the ſympathy of their fellow profeſſors, to whoſe lot it hath not fallen to experience treatment ſo rigorous.

We have this year received epiſtles from our friends of the yearly meetings of *North* and *South-Carolina*, and *Georgia*, of *Virginia*, of *Pennſylvania*, of *New-York*, and of *New-England*, evincing their continued concern to ſupport our teſtimonies and our Chriſtian diſcipline. The inhabitants of the continent dwelling in fertile regions once poſſeſſed by different tribes of the Indian natives, are doubtleſs bound to regard them with benevolence: accordingly we find our friends engaged in an undertaking to furniſh them with ſome of the comforts of civilized life. A fund is raiſing to ſupply the expence of inſtructing them in agriculture, in mechanic arts, and ſome uſeful branches of learning.

On examining into the ſtate of our ſociety in theſe nations, we find cauſe to believe, that in many parts the attention of *Friends* is gradually fixing more and more cloſely, on the excellence of the ſeveral teſtimonies which we are required to bear; and we are perſuaded, that were our members univerſally more looſened in their affections from the profits and friendſhip of the world, the ſtandard of truth would be more conſpicuouſly and availingly diſplayed.

Let us conſider, Brethren, what is the cauſe of our diſſent from the prevailing opinions and practices of the age. Is it not that we moſt ſurely believe that our faith is more conſiſtent with the evangelical purity of the primitive times; and our manners leſs liable to promote an attachment to a world that paſſeth away? How then ſhall we ſet the candle which has been mercifully lighted in any of us, under the bed or the buſhel; giving up any part of our teſtimony, be it ever ſo ſmall, for the ſake of eaſe, or of outward advantage?

The beloved Apoſtle declared, that "God is light, and in him is no darkneſs at all."—A manifeſtation of this divine light, in infinite mercy, is given to every man, to lead him out of the miſery of fallen nature, into the eternal fountain of life and light. In every heart, and in every ſociety of people, in which place is given to any kind of unrighteouſneſs, an eclipſe of the light neceſſarily follows, as far as the compliance with evil extends; and if this ſtate be continued in, ſpiritual death muſt enſue. Wherefore, brethren, in your conduct as individuals, and in the part which ye take in the exerciſe of the diſcipline eſtabliſhed among us, be ye animated to reſiſt every appearance of evil; remembering, that as our Heavenly Father cannot unite with darkneſs, ſo neither muſt thoſe unite with it, who deſire to attain fellowſhip with him; in which fellowſhip our happineſs conſiſteth, both in time and eternity.

In theſe times of worldly commotion, the concern ſtill remains with us, that our brethren may be preſerved from joining with any thing that immediately or remotely conduces to promote it. And although of late, we have from year to year teſtified our deſire, that friends may take no part in that which genders ſtrife, we ſtill fear all are not ſufficiently cautious, or ſenſible of the advantage of mixing as little as poſſible with the fluctuating politicks of the times. For truly, were all concerned to work out their ſalvation with fear and trembling, the mind would be preſerved on its proper centre; and to mix with the multitude in their purſuit of the favourite object of any party, would be dreaded rather than deſired.

Reſpecting the ſlave trade, though we have no good tidings to proclaim, we feel ourſelves unwilling to paſs it over in ſilence. As a body, we have been among the foremoſt to expoſe its turpitude; and although it doth not appear at preſent to be our duty to take any public ſtep, as the advocates of this degraded claſs of our fellow creatures, we ſtill continue to view the commerce with unremitting abhorrence; and we much deſire that no one, once touched with a ſenſe of their complicated woe, may ſuffer its being thus dreadfully protracted to efface the impreſſion from his memory or ſympathy from his heart.

This meeting hath been very large, and our minds have been much exerciſed in a travail for the cauſe of truth

ve, Friends of every deſcription, how would ye contribute, not only to your own peace as individuals, but to render our aſſemblies, under the ſanction of the Great Maſter, ſeaſons of rejoicing, where you all to be engaged in earneſt, each one for himſelf, to do away the hateful and bleeding things, which, ye muſt be ſenſible, are yet to be found within our borders!

Finally, dear Friends, remember the apoſtolic declaration, "The foundation of God ſtandeth ſure, having this ſeal, The Lord knoweth them that are his." Strive therefore to become ſuch, by obedience to his holy law.—It hath been our uniform and conſtant teſtimony, that God hath vouchſafed his grace and good ſpirit unto the children of men univerſally, as the means of their ſanctification. May ye therefore, in your ſeveral degrees of growth, evince and recommend your belief in it, by dwelling under its holy influence. Again, in Goſpel affection, we ſalute you, and bid you farewell.

European Intelligence,

Received by the Ship Fanny, Capt. Braine, arrived at New York, on Wednſday laſt, in 49 Days from Greenock, viz.

GENOA, June 28.

ADMIRAL Sir John Jarvis has notified the grand duke of Tuſcany, that if he ſhould permit the French to take poſſeſſion of Leghorn, he would commence hoſtilities againſt that city, which he would cauſe to be blockaded by the ſhips of war under his command.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.

Great-Britain begins to ſhow more reſpect to neutral powers. She has reſtored the ſhips captured from Denmark. An Engliſh man of war was lately condemned to pay all coſts and return to their former ſtation, ſome French cutters and prizes ſhe had taken in a harbor of Norway.

PARIS, July 20.

Extract of a letter from the Commandant of the Navy at Toulon to the Miniſter of Marine and of the Colonies, dated at Toulon, June 29.

"The officer of the gun boat Le Nivoſe, has reported to me, that he ſaw the Britannia Britiſh three decker, go into Leghorn to repair her main yard and ſhrouds, which were cut by the 36 pounders from our battery on Capet Sepet.

"Sixty commercial veſſels entered this port on the 2d and 3d decade of Prairial, and 69 ſailed thence.

"Citizen Bouvier, brevet enſign, commandant of the armed ſhip la Foudre, writes me, that he has taken an Engliſh veſſel of 500 tons, loaded with grain. I think it my duty to tranſmit you a copy of his letter. The conduct of this officer for the laſt two years, has always been rewarded with happy ſucceſs, owing to his prudence activity, and ability; the nomination of him to the rank of Captain Commandant, will be a recompence and juſtice.

(Signed) THEVENARD."

Extract of a letter from citizen Bouvier, to vice admiral Thevenard.

Two days after my departure from Algiers I fell in with the Bridget Engliſh tranſport, loaded with grain on account of the Britiſh government, of 500 tons, armed with 6 cannon and 6 ſwivels. Too ſtrong for me, but determined to take her, I ſtudied to ſubſtitute *ſtratagem* for force. I hoiſted in conſequence the Algerine flag, and maſqued all my crew in Turkiſh habits, myſelf giving the example. By the aid of mouſtaches and whiſkers, with a little red on the face and a rolled towel round the head, in the form of a *turban*, our diſguiſe proved effectual; I approached the veſſel which had the politeneſs to leave to ſtays for me. At this moment hoiſting the republican flag and pendant, and firing a gun with ſhot to ſtop her, I called out, in good French, for the enemy to ſtrike their colours or I would ſink them; they preferred to ſtrike. Having manned my prize I ſailed for Carthagena, from whence I write you. I hope it will not be the laſt time that I ſhall give maſqued balls to the Engliſh.

July 24.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from General Buonaparte, Commander in chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Milan, 26 Meſſidor, July 14.

"An officer arrived from Trente brings information from Vienna, that the Auſtrians had paſſed Adige, raiſed the blockade of Mantua, and were advancing by forced marches to Romania. Seditious writings and fanatic ſpeeches every where excite inſurrection. They organiſed in a few days what they called l'Armee Catholique et Papale. They eſtabliſhed their head quarters at Lugo, a large town of Legation at Ferrara, two leagues in Romania.

"General Argenteau gave orders to Pouraillers, Chief of the Brigade, to attempt the reduction of Lugo. This officer, at the head of a battalion, arrived before this town, where the inſurrection founded ſeveral hours. They found there ſome thouſands of peaſants.

"An officer of grenadiers advanced to parley with them. As they made ſigns to him to come forward, and he was approaching he was aſſailed by a volley of muſketry. Theſe wretches, as cowardly as treacherous ſhot the unarmed meſſenger on the ſpot.

"Since this event which happened on the 18th Meſſidor, July 6th, order has been reſtored, and all is now perfectly tranquil.

Signed, "BUONAPARTE."

July 26

Seditious commotions have been manifeſted within theſe few days in the camp, about Paris—The Directory has arreſted ſeveral of the agents of the revolt.

The Directory has decreed that peace with the Belligerent powers ſhall only be concluded at Paris in future.

The Margrave of Baden has ſolicited an armiſtice of General Moreau.

July 27.

The head ſection of the regiment of Bender is alſo officially announced, this regiment is almoſt annihilated.

We are aſſured that the French are in Manheim, and that the Auſtrians have retired at Baſle from the Emperor to ſolicit the overtures of peace to our Ambaſſador.

Meſſengers are arrived at Genoa from Sardinia, to ſolicit the aſſiſtance of the French in eſtabliſhing that Iſland as a Republic.

Letters from Veſel poſitively announce, that the King of Pruſſia has offered his mediation to the Directory, to bring about a general pacification.

The Executive Directory received intelligence on 8 Thermidor, July 26, that the Auſtrians are in full retreat before the army of Jourdan, and make for Bohemia. The two armies of the Rhine and the Sambre and Meuſe have eſtabliſhed their communication.

The Duke of Wirtemberg, by the articles of the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities is obliged to pay to France four millions—to furniſh 4000 horſes, ſome thouſand oxen, and ammunition. He has withdrawn his troops from the Auſtrian army.

LONDON, July 9.

That our readers may be aware of the calamitous advances this country has made towards ruin, we requeſt their attention to the following ſtatement of the progreſs of the National Debt. In 1755 we owed ſeventy two millions—In 1776, one hundred and twenty-three millions—In 1786, two hundred and thirty nine millions!—And we find from Mr. Morgan's valuable tract, that the amount of the National Debt, Midſummer 1796, was no leſs than three hundred and ſixty millions ſterling!!

The Auſtrian General put an end to the truce, at the moment the conſpiracy of Babeuf and Drouet was to have been executed in Paris, and relying much on the effect of that plot. The diſcovery of it threw the Auſtrians into conſternation, as it did alſo ſome of the Orleans party, who are emigrants, in the north of Germany.

July 30.

A letter of which the following is a copy, was yeſterday received at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe:

"Trieſte, July 4.

We have three ſhips juſt arrived here from Ancona, by which we learn that Ancona is in poſſeſſion of the French—the ſhips came out juſt as the troops entered the place."

We believe it is finally determined that Lord Macartney ſhould go out Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. There cannot be a ſtronger proof of the importance which our government attaches to this colony, than ſending a nobleman of his rank and conſequence to preſide over it.

Auguſt 3.

Paris papers of the 28th and 29th ult. have been received in town. From theſe it appears, that General Wartenſleben has evacuated the country of Darmſtadt, and left behind him rich magazines, and General Jourdan is purſuing him upon the Upper Rhine. He was in the environs of Wiſbaden on the 19th ult.

Letters from Bruſſels ſtate, that General Kleber is before the city of Wurtzbourg, the capital of Franconia.

Much alarm has prevailed ſince Saturday, in conſequence of a report founded on the authority of ſome of the Dutch papers of ſo old a date as the 12th ult. of a fleet from that country of twenty ſail of the line, and a proportionable number of frigates, being about to quit the Texel. Admiral Macbride, it is underſtood, has ſailed purpoſely from Yarmouth to obſerve the motions of the enemy.

A letter from Hamburg of the 21ſt, received on Saturday by an eminent Exchange broker, was in the evening handed about: it expreſſes an apprehenſion being entertained by the inhabitants of Hamburg that Denmark with the concurrence of France and Pruſſia, mediate an attempt to gain poſſeſſion of that little State, which would give to Denmark the Sovereignty of the North Sea. It is alſo rumoured, that Pruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, have a triple alliance on the tapis, tending to reſiſt the predominant and growing influence of the Court of Peterſburg.

By the ſame advices we learn that the treaty of peace between France and Naples is concluded, and that its articles are moſt directly injurious to the intereſts of this country. It is ſaid, that the King of Naples, conſcious of his own weakneſs, and fearful of incurring the diſpleaſure of the Britiſh, has prevailed on the Directory to delay their promulgation until there ſhall be a Spaniſh fleet in the Mediterranean ſufficient to protect them.

The dread of a bombardment, it is aſſerted, is general in every harbour of Italy, and that Spain only waits for ſuch occurrence to declare war againſt Great-Britain.—What truth there is in either ſtatement a ſhort time will develope.

From Corunna, it is ſaid, that an unuſual number of Spaniſh ſhips have recently ſailed for Riga, Hamburgh, Oſtend, and Amſterdam, for cargoes of hemp and ſhip timber, and Count O'Reilly and his family has ſailed for the Havannah, on board the St. Angelo.

Mr. Parry was apprehended at Dover, on Friday night, by virtue of a warrant from the Secretary of State's Office, and conveyed to London by two perſons who were ſent down for that purpoſe. A Captain Hultman, of the Swediſh veſſel that has lately ſailed from that place to France with paſſengers &c. was alſo taken up, and committed to priſon by the Mayor—his veſſel was on the point of ſailing for Boulogne.

We have for ſome time paſt aſſerted, that a miſunderſtanding exiſted between this country and Spain, and that the Executive Directory were exerting all their influence upon the Spaniſh government, for the purpoſe of inducing it to declare war againſt this country. The following was publiſhed this morning as a

MANIFESTO FROM THE *COURT OF SPAIN*,

Which the Marquis de Las Caſas, Ambaſſador of his Catholic Majeſty at our Court, preſented to Lord Grenville. Whether the Manifeſto is or is not authentic, we have not yet been able to aſcertain. It is in ſubſtance as follows:—

"The Spaniſh cabinet retraces the origin of the coalition, and mentions the principal circumſtances, as well as the different events, in which both nations took an active part, during their alliance againſt the French Republic. This ſtatement is followed by an account of ſeveral tranſactions which have taken place before and ſince the ſeceſſion of Spain from the coalition, and the treaty of peace concluded with France, as—

Firſt. The St. Jago prize ſhip, which the note contends to have been condemned in open contempt of ſubſiſting treaties and legal forms.

Secondly. Divers circumſtances which attended the capture and evacuation of Toulon, on which occaſion the Spaniſh cabinet aſſerts, that the Britiſh commanders fulfilled none of the terms granted to the inhabitants under the guarantee of the Spaniſh commanders; and that they carried off ſeveral **French ſhips, without allowing the Spaniards any part of the prizes.**

Thirdly. The embargo laid in our ports on wood for ſhip building, bought up in the north of Europe on account of the Spaniſh government, which was left rotting either on board the ſhips, or in ware-houſes, where it could not be taken care of.

Fourthly. The embargo laid on the fire arms purchaſed in England on Spaniſh account and with the conſent of our government, after the French had got poſſeſſion of the Spaniſh foundaries, which fire arms were obliged to be re-ſold by the Spaniſh agents at a conſiderable loſs.

Fifthly. The inſult offered to his catholic majeſty in the perſon of the Marquis de las Caſas, his Ambaſſador when he had his firſt audience with Lord Grenville.

Sixthly. The ſeizure of the ſilks ſent to this country by Spaniſh merchants, which they had bought up on their own account at the ſale of the prizes made by Admiral Richery, and which they had ſent to England contormable to the laws of Great-Britain.

Seventhly. That the ſtoppage of ſeveral Spaniſh veſſels; the vexations proceedings daily exerciſed againſt them by the commanders of the ſquadrons of his Britannic majeſty, as well as in the Mediterranean, as in other ſeas."

A war with Spain will, we ſhould ſuppoſe, be conſidered as a moſt calamaitous event to this country by every perſon in it. The time was, when the idea of a Spaniſh war diffuſed almoſt general ſatisfaction; but the ſentiments of the nation are now, we believe, changed; now the people begin to be convinced, that galleons and treaſure ſhips, however rich their cargoes may be, afford but a poor compenſation to the country for the additional taxes and burthens which are the ſure and permanent effects of every war.

GLASGOW, Auguſt 4.

Victory is ſtill attendant on the operations of the French in Germany. From the Paris papers, which have been received up till the 29th ult. it appears, that the Auſtrians evacuating Pfortzheim, whether they had retired after the battle of Ettengen, have retreated behind the Neckar, where General Moreau is preparing to attack them. Friburg, the capital of Straſburgh, is in poſſeſſion of the French. The Auſtrians under the Archduke Charles are retreating into Bohemia, and a communication is eſtabliſhed between the armies of Jourdan and Moreau. An Armiſtice has been granted to the Duke of Wirtemberg, who has, of conſequence, withdrawn his troops from the Auſtrian army. Manheim, it is alſo ſaid, is in poſſeſſion of the French; and ſome of the French papers ſtate, that an Ambaſſador had arrived at Baſle, with overtures of peace from his Imperial Majeſty; and that the King of Pruſſia has offered his mediation for a general peace to the Directory. Deputies have arrived at Genoa from Sardinia, to ſolicit the aſſiſtance of the French in eſtabliſhing a Republic in that iſland.

CHARLESTON (*S. Carolina*) Sept. 7.

Yeſterday was executed, purſuant to her ſentence, a mulatto girl, named Molly, belonging to Col. Shubrick, for robbing her maſter, and ſetting fire to Capt. Vesey's houſe, at the Grove. She confeſſed being guilty of the crimes, and alſo that ſhe was the perſon who ſet fire to her maſter's houſe at Belvidere, which was burnt in March laſt; that ſhe was perſuaded to the commiſſion of theſe atrocious acts by a Frenchman, named Renno, her maſter's gardener, formerly a ſervant to Mr. Michaux, at the botanical garden belonging to the French Republic, who prevailed upon her (by promiſing to run away with her to New-York, and there marry her) to conceal the robbery, and then ſet fire to the houſe, to prevent diſcovery.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.

Yeſterday morning the Preſident of the United States left this city for Mount Vernon.

September 23.

Among the many circumſtances which ſet the American character in an honourable point of light, no one is calculated to ſhed more luſtre than the warm ſolicitude for a general peace. While the uproar of war reſounds through Europe, and ſpreads alarm and deſolation over a large portion of the earth, we remain in tranquility, riſe on the general ruin. Our produce is elevated to unprecedented height, and our enterprize finds a lucrative field both at home and abroad. Were intereſt alone to determine our motives, we would encourage, rather than repreſs the war; we would pray for its extenſion, and deprecate its termination.

But let the truth be told. The American people fervently wiſh the war over. Their humanity and love of juſtice triumph over pecuniary conſiderations. There exiſts not a doubt that nine out of ten of our citizens, were the queſtion ſubmitted to them, would put a period to the war.

Contemplate the almoſt unvarying hoſtility of one nation to another in paſt as well as preſent times, view the exultation which has marked the riſe of one people on the ruin or miſerable depreſſion of another, and ſay Americans, whether you do not feel a triumph of virtue in your own breaſts, on exerciſing as high a ſhare of philanthrophy as conſiſts with your own welfare.

ENCOURAGEMENT to FARMERS

TO IMPROVE THEIR STOCK.

On the 31 inſt. were ſold by Harry Dorſey Gough of Baltimore, Nine Bull Calves, which are from a cross of the famous Mr. Bakewell's breed, Lincolnſhire, at the following prices:

			Dollars
1 of 7 months old, black and white,		for	19
1 of a year old,	do.	for	11
1 of 7 months,	do.	for	11
1 of 6 months,	do.	for	10

5 others, of 6 months old, for 90, 55, 50 50, and 40 dollars each.

The above gentleman, a few months ago, ſold a bull for 200 dollars, which weighed one thouſand and eighty two pounds.—If theſe great weights and prices can be obtained by improving the breed of cattle, it is worth the attention of Farmers who feed and raiſe them. A number of gentlemen in Maryland, we are informed, have aſſociated for the purpoſe of importing the ſtock that can be met with from England, which will in fact be of great ſervice to this country.

A letter from Detroit, of Auguſt 15, ſays, that "Michilimackinac is evacuated by the Britiſh, and will, in the courſe of two weeks be occupied by our troops."

e, Friends of every description, how would ye contribute, not only to your own peace as individuals, but to render our assemblies, under the sanction of the Great Master, seasons of rejoicing, where you all to be engaged in earnest, each one for himself, to do away the hateful and blustering things, which, ye must be sensible, are yet to be found within our borders!

Finally, dear Friends, remember the apostolic declaration, "The foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, The Lord knoweth them that are his." Strive therefore to become such, by obedience to his holy law.—It hath been our uniform and constant testimony, that God hath vouchsafed his grace and good spirit unto the children of men universally, as the means of their sanctification. May ye therefore, in your several degrees of growth, evince and recommend your belief in it, by dwelling under its holy influence. Again, in Gospel affection, we salute you, and bid you farewell.

European Intelligence,

Received by the Ship Fanny, Capt. Braine, arrived at New York, on Wednesday last, in 49 Days from Greenock, viz.

GENOA, June 28.

ADMIRAL Sir John Jarvis has notified the grand duke of Tuscany, that if he should permit the French to take possession of Leghorn, he would commence hostilities against that city, which he would cause to be blockaded by the ships of war under his command.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.

Great-Britain begins to show more respect to neutral powers. She has restored the ships captured from Denmark. An English man of war was lately condemned to pay all costs and return to their former station, some French cutters and prizes she had taken in a harbor of Norway.

PARIS, July 10.

Extract of a letter from the Commandant of the Navy at Toulon to the Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, dated at Toulon, June 29.

"The officer of the gun boat Le Nivose, has reported to me, that he saw the Britannia British three decker, go into Leghorn to repair her main yard and shrouds, which were cut by the 36 pounders from our battery on Capet Sept.

"Sixty commercial vessels entered this port on the 2d and 3d decade of Prairial, and 69 sailed thence.

"Citizen Bouvier, brevet ensign, commandant of the advice boat la Foudre, writes me, that he has taken an English vessel of 500 tons, loaded with grain. I think it my duty to transmit you a copy of his letter. The conduct of this officer for the last two years, has always been followed with happy success, owing to his prudence activity, and ability; the nomination of him to the rank of Captain Commandant, will be a recompence and justice.

(Signed) THEVENARD."

Extract of a letter from citizen Bouvier, to vice admiral Thevenard.

Two days after my departure from Algiers I fell in with the Bridget English transport, loaded with grain on account of the British government, of 500 tons, armed with 6 cannon and 6 swivels. Too strong for me, but determined to take her, I studied to substitute *stratagem* for force. I hoisted in consequence the Algerine flag, and masqued all my crew in Turkish habits, myself giving the example. By the aid of moustaches and whiskers, with a little red on the face and a rolled towel round the head, in the form of a *turban*, our disguise proved effectual; I approached the vessel which had the politeness to heave in stays for me. At this moment hoisting the republican flag and pendant, and firing a gun with shot to affright it I called out, in good French, for the enemy to strike their colours or I would sink them; they preferred to strike. Having manned my prize I sailed for Carthagena, from whence I write you. I hope it will not be the last time that I shall give masqued balls to the English. July 24.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from General Buonaparte, Commander in chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters at Milan, 26 Messidor, July 14.

"A monk arrived from Trente brings information from Romania, that the Austrians had passed Adige, raised the blockade of Mantua, and were advancing by forced marches to Romania. Seditious writings and fanatic preachers every where excite insurrection. They organized in a few days what they called l'Armee Catholique et Papole. They established their headquarters at Lugo, a large town of Legation at Ferrara, though situated in Romania.

"General Argenteau gave orders to Pourailiers, Chief of the Brigade, to attempt the reduction of Lugo. This officer, at the head of a battalion, arrived before this town, where the tocsin sounded several hours. They found there some thousands of peasants.

"An officer of grenadiers advanced to parley with them. They made signs to him to come forward, and the next moment he was assailed by a volley of musket shot. These wretches, as cowardly as treacherous fled. Some hundreds were left dead on the spot.

"Since this event which happened on the 18th Messidor, July 6th, order has been restored, and all is now perfectly tranquil.

Signed, "BUONAPARTE."

July 26

Seditious commotions have been manifested within these few days in the camps about Paris—The Directory has arrested the principal agents of the revolt.

The Directory has decreed that peace with the Belligerent powers shall only be concluded at Paris in future.

The Margrave of Baden has solicited an armistice of General Moreau.

July 27.

The desertion of the regiment of Bender is also officially announced—this regiment is almost annihilated.

We are assured that the French are in Manheim, and that a commissioner has arrived at Basle from the Emperor, to make overtures of peace to our Ambassador.

Deputies are arrived at Genoa from Sardinia, to solicit the assistance of the French in establishing that Island as a Republic.

Letters from Wesel positively announce, that the King of Prussia has offered his mediation to the Directory, to bring about a general pacification.

The Executive Directory received intelligence on 8 Thermidor, July 26, that the Austrians are in full retreat before the army of Jourdan, and make for Bohemia. The two armies of the Rhine and the Sambre and Meuse have established their communication.

The Duke of Wirtemberg, by the articles of the suspension of hostilities is obliged to pay to France four millions—to furnish 4000 horses, some thousand oxen, and ammunition. He has withdrawn his troops from the Austrian army.

LONDON, July 9.

That our readers may be aware of the calamitous advances this country has made towards ruin, we request their attention to the following statement of the progress of the National Debt. In 1755 we owed seventy two millions—In 1776, one hundred and twenty-three millions—In 1786, two hundred and thirty nine millions!—And we find from Mr. Morgan's valuable tract, that the amount of the National Debt, Midsummer 1796, was no less than three hundred and sixty millions sterling!!

The Austrian General put an end to the truce, at the moment the conspiracy of Babeuf and Drouet was to have been executed in Paris, and relying much on the effect of that plot. The discovery of it threw the Austrians into consternation, as it did also some of the Orleans party, who are emigrants, in the north of Germany.

July 30.

A letter of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received at Lloyd's Coffee-house:

"Trieste, July 4.

We have three ships just arrived here from Ancona, by which we learn that Ancona is in possession of the French—the ships came out just as the troops entered the place."

We believe it is finally determined that Lord Macartney should go out Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. There cannot be a stronger proof of the importance which our government attaches to this colony, than sending a nobleman of his rank and consequence to preside over it.

August 3.

Paris papers of the 28th and 29th ult. have been received in town. From these it appears, that General Wartensleben has evacuated the country of Darmstadt, and left behind him rich magazines, and General Jourdan is pursuing him upon the Upper Rhine. He was in the environs of Wisbaden on the 19th ult.

Letters from Brussels state, that General Kleber is before the city of Wurtzbourg, the capital of Franconia.

Much alarm has prevailed since Saturday, in consequence of a report founded on the authority of some of the Dutch papers of so old a date as the 12th ult. of a fleet from that country of twenty sail of the line, and a proportionable number of frigates, being about to quit the Texel. Admiral Macbride, it is understood, has sailed purposely from Yarmouth to observe the motions of the enemy.

A letter from Hamburg of the 21st, received on Saturday by an eminent Exchange broker, was in the evening handed about: it expresses an apprehension being entertained by the inhabitants of Hamburg that Denmark with the concurrence of France and Prussia, mediate an attempt to gain possession of that little State, which would give to Denmark the Sovereignty of the North Sea. It is also rumoured, that Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, have a triple alliance on the tapis, tending to resist the predominant and growing influence of the Court of Petersburg.

By the same advices we learn that the treaty of peace between France and Naples is concluded, and that its articles are most directly injurious to the interests of this country. It is said, that the King of Naples, conscious of his own weakness, and fearful of incurring the displeasure of the British, has prevailed on the Directory to delay their promulgation until there shall be a Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean sufficient to protect them.

The dread of a bombardment, it is asserted, is general in every harbour of Italy, and that Spain only waits for such occurrence to declare war against Great-Britain.—What truth there is in either statement a short time will develope.

From Corunna, it is said, that an unusual number of Spanish ships have recently sailed for Riga, Hamburgh, Ostend, and Amsterdam, for cargoes of hemp and ship timber, and Count O'Reilly and his family has sailed for the Havannah, on board the St. Angelo.

Mr. Parry was apprehended at Dover, on Friday night, by virtue of a warrant from the Secretary of State's Office, and conveyed to London by two persons who were sent down for that purpose. A Captain Hultman, of the Swedish vessel that has lately sailed from that place to France with passengers &c. was also taken up, and committed to prison by the Mayor—his vessel was on the point of sailing for Boulogne.

We have for some time past asserted, that a misunderstanding existed between this country and Spain, and that the Executive Directory were exerting all their influence upon the Spanish government, for the purpose of inducing it to declare war against this country. The following was published this morning as a

MANIFESTO
FROM THE
COURT OF SPAIN,

Which the Marquis de Las Casas, Ambassador of his Catholic Majesty at our Court, presented to Lord Grenville. Whether the Manifesto is or is not authentic, we have not yet been able to ascertain. It is in substance as follows:—

"The Spanish cabinet retraces the origin of the coalition, and mentions the principal circumstances, as well as the different events, in which both nations took an active part, during their alliance against the French Republic. This statement is followed by an account of several transactions which have taken place before and since the secession of Spain from the coalition, and the treaty of peace concluded with France, as—

First. The St. Jago prize ship, which the note contends to have been condemned in open contempt of subsisting treaties and legal forms.

Secondly. Divers circumstances which attended the capture and evacuation of Toulon, on which occasion the Spanish cabinet asserts, that the British commanders fulfilled none of the terms granted to the inhabitants under the guarantee of the Spanish commanders; and that they carried off several French ships, without allowing the Spaniards any part of the prizes.

Thirdly. The embargo laid in our ports on wood for ship building, bought up in the north of Europe on account of the Spanish government, which was left rotting either on board the ships, or in ware-houses, where it could not be taken care of.

Fourthly. The embargo laid on the fire arms purchased in England on Spanish account and with the consent of our government, after the French had got possession of the Spanish foundaries, which fire arms were obliged to be re-sold by the Spanish agents at a considerable loss.

Fifthly. The insult offered to his catholic majesty, in the person of the Marquis de las Casas, his Ambassador when he had his first audience with Lord Grenville.

Sixthly. The seizure of the silks sent to this country by Spanish merchants, which they had bought up on their own account at the sale of the prizes made by Admiral Richery, and which they had sent to England conformable to the laws of Great-Britain.

Seventhly. That the stoppage of several Spanish vessels; the vexations proceedings daily exercised against them by the commanders of the squadrons of his Britannic majesty, as well as in the Mediterranean, as in other seas."

A war with Spain will, we should suppose, be considered as a most calamitous event to this country by every person in it. The time was, when the idea of a Spanish war diffused almost general satisfaction; but the sentiments of the nation are now, we believe, changed; and the people begin to be convinced, that galleons and register ships, however rich their cargoes may be, afford but a poor compensation to the country for the additional taxes and burthens which are the sure and permanent effects of every war.

GLASGOW, August 4.

Victory is still attendant on the operations of the French in Germany. From the Paris papers, which have been received up till the 29th ult. it appears, that the Austrians evacuating Pfortzheim, whether they had retired after the battle of Ettengen, have retreated behind the Neckar, where General Moreau is preparing to attack them.—Friburg, the capital of Strasburgh, is in possession of the French. The Austrians under the Archduke Charles are retreating into Bohemia, and a communication is established between the armies of Jourdan and Moreau.—An Armistice has been granted to the Duke of Wirtemberg, who has, of consequence, withdrawn his troops from the Austrian army. Manheim, it is also said, is in possession of the French; and some of the French papers state, that an Ambassador had arrived at Basle, with overtures of peace from his Imperial Majesty; and that the King of Prussia has offered his mediation for a general peace to the Directory. Deputies have arrived at Genoa from Sardinia, to solicit the assistance of the French in establishing a Republic in that island.

CHARLESTON *(S. Carolina)* Sept. 7.

Yesterday was executed, pursuant to her sentence, a mulatto girl, named Molly, belonging to Col. Shubrick, for robbing her master, and setting fire to Capt. Vesey's house, at the Grove. She confessed being guilty of the crimes, and also that she was the person who set fire to her master's house at Belvidere, which was burnt, in March last; that she was persuaded to the commission of these atrocious acts by a Frenchman, named Renaud, her master's gardener, formerly a servant to Mr. Michaux at the botanical garden belonging to the French Republic, who prevailed upon her (by promising to run away with her to New-York, and there marry her) to commit the robbery, and then set fire to the house, to prevent discovery.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.

Yesterday morning the President of the United States left this city for Mount Vernon.

September 23.

Among the many circumstances which set the American character in an honourable point of light, no one is calculated to shed more lustre than the warm solicitude for a general peace. While the uproar of war resounds through Europe, and spreads alarm and desolation over a large portion of the earth, we remain in tranquility, and rise on the general ruin. Our produce is elevated to an unprecedented height, and our enterprize finds a lucrative field both at home and abroad. Were interest alone to determine our motives, we would encourage, rather than repress the war; we would pray for its extension, and deprecate its termination.

But let the truth be told. The American people fervently wish the war over. Their humanity and love of justice triumph over pecuniary considerations. There exists not a doubt that nine out of ten of our citizens, were the question submitted to them, would put a period to the war.

Contemplate the almost unvarying hostility of one nation to another in past as well as present times, view the exultation which has marked the rise of one people on the ruin or miserable depression of another, and say, Americans, whether you do not feel a triumph of virtue in your own breasts, on exercising as high a share of philanthrophy as consists with your own welfare.

ENCOURAGEMENT to FARMERS
TO IMPROVE THEIR STOCK.

On the 31 inst. were sold by Harry Dorsey Gough, of Baltimore, Nine Bull Calves, which are from a cross of the famous Mr. Bakewell's breed, Lincolnshire, at the following prices:

			Dollars.
1 of 7 months old,	black and white,	for	195
1 of a year old,	do.	for	119
1 of 7 months,	do.	for	110
1 of 6 months,	do.	for	100

5 others, of 6 months old, for 90, 55, 50 50, and 45 dollars each.

The above gentleman, a few months ago, sold a Bull for 200 dollars, which weighed one thousand and twenty two pounds.—If these great weights and prices can be obtained by improving the breed of cattle, it is well worth the attention of Farmers who feed and raise Stock. A number of gentlemen in Maryland, we are informed, have associated for the purpose of importing the best stock that can be met with from England, which cannot fail to be of great service to this country.

A letter from Detroit, of August 15, says, that "Michilimackinac is evacuted by the British, and will, in the course of two weeks be occupied by our troops."

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24.

Mr. Wayne, supercargo of the Sally, from Jackimel, informs, that on the 14th ult. a proclamation iſſued by the commiſſioners at the Cape, was publicly read in one of the municipal offices of Jackimel, addreſſed to the owners and Captains of the French cruiſers, to the following purport:—All American veſſels taken, deſtined to an Engliſh port in this iſland, are good prizes; and for your encouragement, they ſhall be tried free of coſts, and after condemnation, you are at liberty to diſpoſe of them in any port, or in any manner you pleaſe.

Capt. Dunleavy of Baltimore, for the murder of Thomas Howell, of New York, about the beginning of laſt month at Cape Francois, has arrived at Philadelphia as a priſoner, in the brig Sally, Capt. Jackſon, to be tried by the laws of this country. He was delivered to the cuſtody of Capt. Jackſon by the government of the Cape.

This morning arrived the ſhip Nancy, Capt. Johnſon, in 42 days from Lisbon. The Captain informs, that war had poſitively taken place between Spain and England; and that Admiral Richery, in company with a Spaniſh ſquadron, had ſailed, their deſtination unknown.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Lisbon, to his brother in this city, dated the 11th of Auguſt, brought by the Nancy, arrived this day.

"Ever ſince I have been here, there has been the greateſt appearance of a rupture between Spain and England: it has at length taken place: Spain has ſhut its ports againſt England."

Extract of another letter, from a merchant in Liſbon, to his friend in this city, dated 11th Auguſt,

"The Political ſituation of Portugal becomes very critical, ſince it is no longer to be doubted that war will immediately take place between England and Spain. A Spaniſh ſquadron ſailed on the 4th inſt. from Cadiz, in company with the French veſſels of war. It is ſaid, alſo, that the French have demanded a paſſage through Spain for 50,000 troops *nominally* deſtined againſt Gibraltar."

By recent arrivals from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that ſeveral Britiſh men of war lay at that place, unable to proceed to ſea, owing to the ſeverity of a contagious diſorder, which prevailed among the ſeamen and ſoldiers, which carried off numbers every day, and almoſt unmanned ſeveral ſhips.

The markets at Port au Prince were extremely dull.

September 26.

By Capt. Johnſon, in the ſhip Nancy, 42 days from Liſbon, advice is received of the arrival of the Brazil fleet there, with property to an immenſe value.

September 29.

A London paper of 31 Auguſt, ſtates, that Mr. Hammond (late Miniſter to this country) Secretary to Lord Grenville, had that morning ſet out for the Continent.—His route was ſaid to be to Paris, and from thence to Vienna; and that the circumſtance had given riſe to a *hope*, that propoſitions of a pacificatory nature were the objects of Mr. Hammond's miſſion.

The Spaniſh Manifeſto which we have this day given from the London Courier of 31 Auguſt, is, we are informed, contradicted in the paper of the ſubſequent day, (which we are not in poſſeſſion of.) From inquiries that we have made, we underſtand that it was the general opinion a war would take place with Spain. The accounts received here of the failing of the combined Spaniſh and French fleet from Cadiz on the 5th of Auguſt not having neceſſarily reached England, when our laſt advices from thence are dated, may give a different complexion to affairs.

General Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States, to the French Republic, in the room of Mr. Munroe, who has been recalled, ſailed from Philadelphia for France on Sunday laſt.

NEWBURY PORT, Sept. 29

Capt. Seward, who arrived here on Tueſday, 18 days from Bermuda, informs, That they were again fitting out privateers there, and ſeveral had ſailed—an 18 gun ſhip belonging to the Yorkers, was to ſail as ſoon as manned: That they intend taking all American veſſels from Guadaloupe, and ſtocked a Brig bound from Cape Francois. A new Governor had arrived, and a new Governor had been appointed, who was expected out directly, ſuppoſed to be in a ſhip off the iſland when Capt. Seward ſailed. The wreckers have commiſſions. Two privateers arrived juſt before Capt. S. ſailed; one of which had taken a ſloop from Guadaloupe bound to Rhode-Iſland, the men had arrived at Bermuda, the ſloop was retaken by the French—heard a prize had arrived juſt before ſailing.

BOSTON, October 1.

A letter from St. Croix, dated Sept. 7, to a gentleman in this town, ſays, "Several prizes have been brought in here, by the French—A cutter, belonging to Commodore Barney, has brought in the ſhip Cochran, of Liverpool, bound to Martinique, with a very valuable cargo—I ſaw invoices to the amount of £ 53,000 ſterling."

Thirteen or fourteen houſes were deſtroyed by fire in Quebec the 6th ult. Two of them belonged to Judge Monk, three to Mr. Dartigny. The convent of the Recollets was alſo deſtroyed. It caught by accident.

NEWPORT, October 4.

Thurſday, the 22d of September, being a memorable Day in the Annals of regenerated France, the Citizens, Officers of the French Corvet, Liberty, in this Port, gave an elegant Dinner, on board, to their Republican Acquaintance; among whom were, the French and Spaniſh Conſuls, and the Major General of this State; the Entertainment was conducted with the greateſt Decorum; republican Songs, and the Harmony of political Sentiments, gave an elevated Tone to the Pleaſures of the Afternoon.—The French Conſul, Citizen Arcambal, gave the following Toaſts, which do him Honour as a Republican, and Philoſopher:

1. The auſpicious Day we Solemnize, the 22d of Sept. 1792, when the Fabric of Tyranny was crumbled down, and the majeſtic popular Government founded upon its Ruins.

2. The Republic of France.—May the fifth Year of its Era be the laſt of Deſpots and Tyrants.

3. The Preſident and Congreſs of the United States:—Thoſe who have reſtored to Mankind the Dignity of free Citizens, will preſerve their Rights in their whole Sanctity.

4. Both Councils of the French Legiſlature, and the Executive Directory.—May they continue deſerving the Confidence of their Country by their Virtues, and ſecuring the Liberty of their Fellow-Citizens by their Wiſdom.

5. Spaniſh Loyalty.—May their Flag, jointly with the French Republic's, humble the Pride of the Britiſh Lion.

6. The Land and Sea Armies of the French Republic.—May their triumphant Bands ſet up the Trophies of Liberty, on every Point of the Globe.

7. The State of Rhode Iſland.—Its patriotic Governor and ſpirited Citizens.

8. The magnanimous Heroes who have fallen in the Cauſe of Mankind, and whoſe generous Blood proved a Cement of the New Conſtitution.

9. The Fair of France and America.—May they cheriſh Liberty above all, and reſerve their whole Senſibility for its glorious Defenders.

10. The Republics allied to France.—May their Union in political Principles, prove the firmeſt Guarantee of their Common Proſperity.

The Spaniſh Conſul's Toaſt.——A ſincere, and permanent Peace, and Friendſhip between Spain, and France.

Major-General Martin's Toaſt.——The Citizens, Officers and Crew of the Brig Liberty.—— Each Toaſt was followed with Diſcharge of Cannon, and Shouts of *Vive la Republique.*

Since our laſt arrived here from Halifax, in a Snow belonging to Briſtol, Capt. Slocum, who had been carried in there for Adjudication, and was releaſed on paying Two Thouſand Dollars Coſt.—By him we are favoured with a Liſt of the following Veſſels, carried in there for Adjudication, viz.

Ship Harmony, Robert Smith, Maſter, on her Paſſage from Philadelphia to Amſterdam.

Ship Caſtill, Capt. Porter, from Baltimore, bound to Rotterdam.

Brig, Capt. Sprague, from the Iſle of France, belonging to Baltimore.

Brig, from Surinam belonging to Wilmington, Pennſylvania.

Ship, Capt. Pennoil, of New York, from Havre de Grace, but laſt from Plymouth.

Capt. Slocum left Halifax the 3d Inſt. and law going in the Ship Aſſiſtance, Brig Bermuda, and a large Priſe Ship which he took to be a French Frigate.

Extract of a Letter from the Mate of the Sloop Hannah, Capt. Joſeph Finch, from Guadaloupe for this Port, dated Bermuda, Auguſt 29 1796.

"We were taken by a Sloop belonging to this Place, called the Fanny and Betſy, on the 19th Inſtant, in Lat. 29: Long 67 30—We were all taken out excepting the Captain. Our Sloop is not arrived yet.—I am now with Capt. Stephen Rainey, of Connecticut, who has been kind enough to take me on board his Veſſel."

A Correſpondent remarks, that the above are ſome of the Evils with which the Britiſh Treaty is pregnant. It was obſerved by our worthy Preſident, that the Treaty was pregnant with Events, and that he had not ſeen a Period ſince the Formation of the Government ſo important—but had he realized that our Sea-faring Brethren, would have been dragged on board Britiſh Ships of War, and Bermudian Pirates, and their Property, upon which their unhappy Families depended for Support, converted to the Uſe of thoſe worſe than Algerine Rovers, his Language perhaps might have been—Tell Mr. Hammond, I will not put my Signature to that Inſtrument until that Article is expunged which infringes upon our neutral Rights in regard to Trade, as well as the Proviſion Order upon which he was ſo explicit.—But we now find this is not the only Evil!—France is conſtrained to the neceſſary, though diſagreeable, Alternative of adopting the ſame Policy, which, if fully executed, will place our Commerce in the Situation which the celebrated **Ames** obſerves of France "hurling to the Water's Edge."—But, thank God! the Republic of France is now fully poſſeſſed of ample Reſources, both of Proviſions and Specie, to ſupport herſelf; and ſhe will ſoon give the commercial World an Opportunity of ſaying to that imperious Britiſh Miniſtry—you ſhall regard the Rights of Men, and make Reſtitution for all your Spoliations.

The Flag of the United States now waves over all the Weſtern Poſts, from Oſwego to Detroit.

Judge Benſon, we learn, has accepted the Choice, as Commiſſioner to determine, what River was truly intended under the Name of St. Croix, in the Treaty of 1783. He has ſailed from New-York for St. Andrews.

A Virginia Paper mentions the Commitment to Priſon of Major Blackburn, for having, in a Paſſion, killed a Captain Thomas, of Martinſburg, in that State.

On the 27th of July an Embargo was laid in England, on all Ships and Veſſels within the Ports of that Kingdom, and bound to any of the Ports in the Territory of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, or in the Dominions of the Eccleſiaſtical State.

The Britiſh Parliament was prorogued to the 13th of September, then to meet for the Deſpatch of *great weighty and important affairs.*

DIED] On Wedneſday laſt, in the 44th Year of her Age, Mrs. MERITABLE PERKINS, Widow.

Sobriety and Gravity of Deportment ſecured for her a Reſpect, which was undiminiſhed by the eaſy and affable Affability of her Manners.

She was honeſt, induſtrious, charitable, and beneficent.—Theſe were the Virtues ſhe practiced in her Connection with the *World*; and ſhe was not leſs diſtinguiſhed in the Diſcharge of *Domeſtic Duties*—The Education, Manners and Morals, of her Children, were conſcientiouſly attended to, and her Solicitude for their Health and Happineſs exceeded any ſelfiſh Affection;—nor are they the only Sufferers by her Death.—The needy count one leſs among the Doors of Charity,—her intimate Friends regret the Loſs of their moſt ſocial and inſtructive Companion, and the People of God ſee vacated the Seat of a conſtant and devout Attendant on public Worſhip.

The ſame Day departed this Life, in the 81ſt Year of her Age, Mrs. ELIZABETH BUSH, Conſort of Mr. Richard Buſh, ſen.—ſhe became a Member of the Rev. Mr. Evers Meeting in the Year 1741, and has continued an exemplary Member of the ſame 'till the Time of her Death.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Oct. 3.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Polly, Finch,	Naſſau
Snow Dove, Slocum,	Halifax
Sloop Leopard, Waldron,	Providence
—— Juliet, Adams,	New York
—— Lucy Mayberry,	Ditto
—— Martha, Read,	Boſton
—— Lucy-Ann, Webſter,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Happy Return, Durfey,	Surinam
Schooner Rover, Saunders,	Baltimore
Sloop Venus, Brown,	Ditto
—— Harriet, Carr,	Norfolk
—— Polly, Hallet,	New York
Schooner Mary, Arnold,	Norfolk
—— Suſanna, Weſtcott,	Ditto

To be Sold, by
SIMON DAVIS,
A FEW Caſks of excellent Molaſſes, for Retailing,
Alſo, juſt received, and for Sale, a Quantity of French Brandy, by the Caſk.
Newport, Oct 3, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,
A few Boxes of Hard Soap,
AT THE SHOP OF
GIDEON DAVENPORT,
On the LONG-WHARF.
Newport, Oct. 3 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Thomas Peckham,
BLACK Cherry-Trees, Quince Trees, Peach-Trees, and Apple-Trees—Such as Rhode-Iſland Greenings, Golden Ruſſetings, Tallman Sweetings, and Piked Sweetings.——Theſe Trees are young, thrifty, and well-rooted—the growing Seaſon is nearly over, when they may be moved, and tranſplanted with Succeſs.
Newport, Sept. 27, 1796.

All Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of HENRY MARCHANT, late of this Town, Eſquire, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame for Settlement—and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to
WILLIAM MARCHANT, *Executor.*
Newport, Oct. 4, 1796.

THE Subſcribers, being appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of MERITABLE PERKINS, late of Newport, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe—the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to exhibit their Claims immediately to
WILLIAM BURROUGHS, } *Commiſ-*
BENJAMIN SAYER, } *ſioners.*
All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to
EDWARD PERKINS, }
JOHN GARDNER, } *Adminiſtrators.*
JOSEPH BRIGGS, }
Newport, Oct. 3, 1796.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.
September 20, 1796.
THE Creditors of LYDIA HULING, of North-Kingſtown, Spinſter, are hereby notified to appear if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in October next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why her Petition for the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted. HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

Freſh Raiſins.
ELIZABETH MILLER moſt reſpectfully informs her Friends, that ſhe has juſt received from Boſton—A FEW CASKS OF RAISINS——of an extraordinary Quality.
Alſo, POWDERED SUGAR.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Godfrey Wenwood,
Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Maſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

American Manufactures.
DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by
Chriſtopher Fowler
At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,
Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24.

Mr. Wayne, supercargo of the Sally, from Jackimel, informs, that on the 14th ult. a proclamation issued by the commissioners at the Cape, was publicly read in one of the municipal offices of Jackimel, addressed to the owners and Captains of the French cruisers, to the following purport:—All American vessels taken, destined to an English port in this island, are good prizes; and for your encouragement, they shall be tried free of costs, and after condemnation, you are at liberty to dispose of them in any port, or in any manner you please.

Capt. Dunleavy of Baltimore, for the murder of Thomas Howell, of New York, about the beginning of last month at Cape Francois, has arrived at Philedelphia as a prisoner, in the brig Sally, Capt. Jackson, to be tried by the laws of this country. He was delivered to the custody of Capt. Jackson by the government of the Cape.

This morning arrived the ship Nancy, Capt. Johnson, in 42 days from Lisbon. The Captain informs, that war had positively taken place between Spain and England; and that Admiral Richery, in company with a Spanish squadron, had sailed, their destination unknown. Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Lisbon, to his brother in this city, dated the 11th of August, brought by the Nancy, arrived this day.

"Ever since I have been here, there has been the greatest appearance of a rupture between Spain and England: it has at length taken place: Spain has shut its ports against England."

Extract of another letter, from a merchant in Lisbon, to his friend in this city, dated 11th August.

"The Political situation of Portugal becomes very critical, since it is no longer to be doubted that war will immediately take place between England and Spain. A Spanish squadron sailed on the 4th inst. from Cadiz, in company with the French vessels of war. It is said, also, that the French have demanded a passage through Spain for 50,000 troops *nominally* destined against Gibraltar."

By recent arrivals from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that several British men of war lay at that place, unable to proceed to sea, owing to the severity of a contagious disorder, which prevailed among the seamen and soldiers, which carried off numbers every day, and almost unmanned several ships.

The markets at Port au Prince were extremely dull.

September 26.

By Capt. Johnson, in the ship Nancy, 42 days from Lisbon, advice is received of the arrival of the Brazil fleet there, with property to an immense value.

September 29.

A London paper of 31 August, states, that Mr. Hammond (late Minister to this country) Secretary to Lord Grenville, had that morning set out for the Continent.—His route was said to be to Paris, and from thence to Vienna; and that the circumstance had given rise to a *hope*, that propositions of a pacificatory nature were the objects of Mr. Hammond's mission.

The Spanish Manifesto which we have this day given from the London Courier of 31 August, is, we are informed, contradicted in the paper of the subsequent day, (which we are not in possession of.) From inquiries that we have made, we understand that it was the general opinion a war would take place with Spain. The accounts received here of the sailing of the combined Spanish and French fleet from Cadiz on the 5th of August not having necessarily reached England, when our last advices from thence are dated, may give a different complexion to affairs.

General Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, to the French Republic, in the room of Mr. Munroe, who has been recalled, sailed from Philadelphia for France on Sunday last.

NEWBURY PORT, Sept. 29

Capt. Seward, who arrived here on Tuesday, 18 days from Bermuda, informs, That they were again fitting out privateers there, and several had sailed—an 18 gun ship belonging to the Turkers, was to sail as soon as manned: That they intend taking all American vessels from Guadaloupe, and talked of taking those from Cape Francois. A new Collector had arrived, and a new Governor had been appointed, who was expected out directly, supposed to be in a ship off the island when Capt. Seward sailed. The wreckers have commissions. Two privateers arrived just before Capt. S. sailed; one of which had taken a sloop from Guadaloupe bound to Rhode-Island, the men had arrived at Bermuda, the sloop was retaken by the French—heard a prize had arrived just before sailing.

BOSTON, October 1.

A letter from St. Croix, dated Sept. 7, to a gentleman in this town, says, "Several prizes have been brought in here, by the French—A cutter, belonging to Commodore Barney, has brought in the ship Cochran, of Liverpool, bound to Martinique, with a very valuable cargo—I saw invoices to the amount of £ 53,000 sterling."

Thirteen or fourteen houses were destroyed by fire in Quebec the 6th ult. Two of them belonged to Judge Monk, three to Mr. Dartigny. The convent of the Recolets was also destroyed. It caught by accident.

NEWPORT, October 4.

Thursday, the 22d of September, being a memorable Day in the Annals of regenerated France, the Citizens, Officers of the French Corvet, Liberty, in this Port, gave an elegant Dinner, on board, to their Republican Acquaintance; among whom were, the French and Spanish Consuls, and the Major General of this State; the Entertainment was conducted with the greatest Decorum; republican Songs, and the Harmony of political Sentiments, gave an elevated Tone to the Pleasures of the Afternoon.—The French Consul, Citizen Arcambal, gave the following Toasts, which do him Honour as a Republican, and Philosopher:

1. The auspicious Day we solemnize, the 22d of Sept. 1792, when the Fabric of Tyranny was crumbled down, and the majestic popular Government founded upon its Ruins.

2. The Republic of France.—May the fifth Year of its Era be the last of Despots and Tyrants.

3. The President and Congress of the United States:—Those who have restored to Mankind the Dignity of free Citizens, will preserve their Rights in their whole Sanctity.

4. Both Councils of the French Legislature, and the Executive Directory.—May they continue deserving the Confidence of their Country by their Virtues, and securing the Liberty of their Fellow-Citizens by their Wisdom.

5. Spanish Loyalty.—May their Flag, jointly with the French Republic's, humble the Pride of the British Lion.

6. The Land and Sea Armies of the French Republic.—May their triumphant Bands set up the Trophies of Liberty, on every Point of the Globe.

7. The State of Rhode Island.—Its patriotic Governor and spirited Citizens.

8. The magnanimous Heroes who have fallen in the Cause of Mankind, and whose generous Blood proved a Cement of the New Constitution.

9. The Fair of France and America.—May they cherish Liberty above all, and reserve their whole Sensibility for its glorious Defenders.

10. The Republics allied to France.—May their Union in political Principles, prove the firmest Guarantee of their Common Prosperity.

The Spanish Consul's Toast.——A sincere, and permanent Peace, and Friendship between Spain, and France.

Major-General Martin's Toast.——The Citizens, Officers and Crew of the Brig Liberty.—— Each Toast was followed with Discharge of Cannon, and Shouts of *Vive la Republique.*

Since our last arrived here from Halifax, in a Snow belonging to Bristol, Capt. Slocum, who had been carried in there for Adjudication, and was released on paying Two Thousand Dollars Cost.—By him we are favoured with a List of the following Vessels, carried in there for Adjudication, viz.

Ship Harmony, Robert Smith, Master, on her Passage from Philadelphia to Amsterdam.

Ship Castill, Capt. Porter, from Baltimore, bound to Rotterdam.

Brig, Capt. Sprague, from the Isle of France, belonging to Baltimore.

Brig, from Surinam belonging to Wilmington, Pennsylvania.

Ship, Capt. Phennil, of New York, from Havre de Grace, but last from Plymouth.

Capt. Slocum left Halifax the 3d Ult. and saw going in the Ship Assistance, Brig Bermuda, and a large Prize Ship, which he took to be a French Frigate.

Extract of a Letter from the Mate of the Sloop Hannah, Capt. Joseph Finch, from Guadaloupe for this Port, dated Bermuda, August 29 1796.

"We were taken by a Sloop belonging to this Place, called the Fanny and Betsy, on the 19th Instant, in Lat. 29 : Long 67 30—We were all taken out excepting the Captain. Our Sloop is not arrived yet.—I am now with Capt. Stephen Rainey, of Connecticut, who has been kind enough to take me on board his Vessel."

A Correspondent remarks, that the above are some of the Evils with which the British Treaty is pregnant. It was observed by our worthy President, that the Treaty was pregnant with Events, and that he had not seen a Period since the Formation of the Government so important—but had he realized that our Sea-faring Brethren, would have been dragged on board British Ships of War, and Bermudian Pirates, and their Property, upon which their unhappy Families depended for Support, converted to the Use of those worse than Algerine Rovers, his Language perhaps might have been—Tell Mr. Hammond, I will not put my Signature to that Instrument until that Article is expunged which infringes upon our neutral Rights in regard to Trade, as well as the Provision Order upon which he was so explicit.—But we now find this is not the only Evil!—France is constrained to the necessary, though disagreeable, Alternative of adopting the same Policy, which, if fully executed, will place our Commerce in the Situation which the celebrated Ames observes of France "burning to the Water's Edge."—But, thank God! the Republic of France is now fully posset of ample Resources, both of Provisions and Specie, to support herself; and she will soon give the commercial World an Opportunity of saying to that imperious British Monarchy—you shall regard the Rights of Men, and make Restitution for all your Spoliations.

The Flag of the United States now waves over all the Western Posts, from Oswego to Detroit.

Judge Benson, we learn, has accepted the Choice, as Commissioner to determine, what River was truly intended under the Name of St. Croix, in the Treaty of 1783. He has sailed from New-York for St. Andrews.

A Virginia Paper mentions the Commitment to Prison of Major Blackburn, for having, in a Passion, killed a Captain Thomas, of Martinsburg, in that State.

On the 27th of July an Embargo was laid in England, on all Ships and Vessels within the Ports of that Kingdom, and bound to any of the Ports in the Territory of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, or in the Dominions of the Ecclesiastical State.

The British Parliament was prorogued to the 15th of September, then to meet for the Despatch of *divers weighty and important Affairs.*

DIED]—On Wednesday last, in the 44th Year of her Age, Mrs. MERITABLE PERKINS, Widow.

Sobriety and Gravity of Deportment secured for her a Respect, which was undiminished by the easy and artless Affability of her Manners.

She was honest, industrious, charitable, and beneficent.——These were the Virtues she practiced in her Connection with the *World*; and she was not less distinguished in the Discharge of *Domestic Duties*.—The Education, Manners and Morals, of her Children, were conscientiously attended to, and her Solicitude for their Health and Happiness exceeded any selfish Affection;—nor are they the only Sufferers by her Death.—The needy count one less among the Doors of Charity,—her intimate Friends regret the Loss of their most social and instructive Companion, and the People of God see vacated the Seat of a constant and devout Attendant on public Worship.

The same Day departed this Life, in the 81st Year of her Age, Mrs. ELIZABETH BUSH, Consort of Mr. Richard Bush, sen.—She became a Member of the Rev. Mr. Evers Meeting in the Year 1741, and has continued an exemplary Member of the same 'till the Time of her Death.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Oct. 3.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Polly, Finch,	Nassau
Snow Dove, Slocum,	Halifax
Sloop Leopard, Waldron,	Providence
—— Juliet, Adams,	New-York
—— Lucy Mayberry,	Ditto
—— Martha, Read,	Boston
—— Lucy-Ann, Webster,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Happy Return, Durfey,	Surinam
Schooner Rover, Saunders,	Baltimore
Sloop Venus, Brown,	Ditto
—— Harriet, Carr,	Norfolk
—— Polly, Hallet,	New-York
Schooner Mary, Arnold,	Norfolk
—— Susanna, Westcott,	Ditto

To be Sold, by

SIMON DAVIS,

A FEW Casks of excellent Molasses, for Retailing,

Also, just received, and for Sale, a Quantity of French Brandy, by the Cask.

Newport, Oct 3, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Boxes of Hard Soap,

AT THE SHOP OF

GIDEON DAVENPORT,

On the LONG-WHARF.

Newport, Oct. 3. 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Peckham,

BLACK Cherry-Trees, Quince Trees, Peach-Trees, and Apple-Trees—Such as Rhode-Island Greenings, Golden Russetings, Tallman Sweetings, and Piked Sweetings.——These Trees are young, thrifty, and well-rooted—the growing Season is nearly over, when they may be moved, and transplanted with Success.

Newport, Sept. 27, 1796.

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of HENRY MARCHANT, late of this Town, Esquire, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same for Settlement—and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to

WILLIAM MARCHANT, *Executor.*

Newport, Oct. 4, 1796.

THE Subscribers, being appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of MERITABLE PERKINS, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose—the Creditors to said Estate are desired to exhibit their Claims immediately to

WILLIAM BURROUGHS, } *Commissioners.*
BENJAMIN SAYER, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

EDWARD PERKINS, }
JOHN GARDNER, } *Administrators.*
JOSEPH BRIGGS, }

Newport, Oct. 3, 1796.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

September 20, 1796.

THE Creditors of LYDIA HULING, of North Kingstown, Spinster, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in October next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why her Petition for the Benefit of an Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted. HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

Fresh Raisins.

ELIZABETH MILLER most respectfully informs her Friends, that she has just received from Boston—A FEW CASKS OF RAISINS——of an extraordinary Quality.

Also, POWDERED SUGAR.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,

Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,

Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

LINES

On the death of a British Officer, mortally wounded on the 8th of January, 1795, in an action with the French on the Banks of the Waal.

Written by Mr. SHERIDAN.

SCARCE hush'd the sigh, scarce dried the lingʼring tear
Affection pour'd upon a* Brotherʼs bier;
Another loss bids Lauraʼs sorrows flow,
As keen in anguish as a Sisterʼs woe.
Unknown by me the object of her grief,
I dare not counsel, did she ask relief;
Yet, may the wish no vain intrusion prove,
To share her grief, for all who shar'd her love.
Yes, gallant Victim, in this hateful strife,
Which pride maintains 'gainst man's and freedom's life,
If, quick and sensible to Lauraʼs worth,
Thy heart's first comment was Affection's birth;
If thy four's Day rose only in her sight,
And absence was thy clouded spirit's night;
If 'mid whatever busy tumults thrown,
Thy silent thought still turn'd to her alone;
If, while Ambition seem'd each act to move,
Thy secret hope was Laura, Peace, and Love;
If such thy feelings and thy dying pray'r,
To wish the happiness you could not share;
Let me with kindred claim thy name revere—
And give thy Memory a Brother's Tear!
But ah, not tears alone fill Lauraʼs eyes!
Resentment kindles with Affection's sighs;
Insulted Patience borrows Passion's breath—
To curse the plotters of these scenes of Death!
Yet, sooth'd to Peace, sweet Mourner, tranquil be,
And every harsh emotion yield to me!
Remembrance sad, and sweet regret be thine—
The Wrath of Hate, the Vow of Vengeance mine.
And oh, by Heav'n, the hour shall surely come,
When, fell Destroyers, ye shall meet your doom!
Yes, miscreant Statesmen, by the proud disdain
Which Honour feels at base Corruption's Reign—
By the loud Clamour of a Nation's woes—
By the still pang Domestic Sorrow knows—
By all that Hope has left, or Terror tears—
By England's Injuries, and Lauraʼs Tears,
The hour shall come, when Fraud's short triumph past
A People's Vengeance shall strike home at last!
Then, then, shall foul Remorse, the dastard Fiend,
Who ne'er pollutes the noble Soldier's end,
With dark Despair around the Scaffold wait—
And not one look deplore the Victim's fate!
But, while Remembrance shakes his coward frame,
And flutes of Pride contend with inward shame:
The mute reproach, or execration loud
Of sober Justice, or the scoffing Crowd,
Alike shall hail the stroke that ends his doom.
And gives to infamy his Memʼry and his Tomb!
Turn from the hateful scene, dear Laura, turn;
And thy lov'd Friend with milder sorrow mourn!
Still dwell upon his fate! for still thou'lt find
The contrast lovely, and 'twill soothe thy mind!
Fall'n with the Brave, e'er numbered with the slain,
His mind, unwounded, calms his body's pain!
Half rais'd he leans. See Friendship bending o'er,
But, ah, with looks that promise life no more!
Hopeless, but not dismay'd with fearless eye
He reads the doom that tells him "he must die;"
Lays his brave hand upon his bleeding breast—
And feels his Glory while he finds his rest!
Then yields the transient breath which Nature gave,
And, lure of prouder life, oʼerlooks the grave.
Sweet is the mead that waits his lauriell'd bier,
'Tis Valour's Hope, 'tis Honour's Praise sincere;
'Tis Friendship's manly Sigh, & gentle Beauty's Tear!

* Captain Newton Ogle, Aid de Camp, to Sir C. Grey. He perished in the West Indies—the pride of his family, and delight of all who knew him.

ANECDOTE

OF DOCTOR FRANKLIN.

HE had a strong intentive view of human character, and decided upon it in that familiar, comprehensive manner, as to meet the general sense of the public. He was one day examining a Boy (at the request of his Father, who had too partial an opinion of him) relative to his studies, habits, &c. — Upon almost every question, the Boy had some excuse for his idleness; illness prevented him from reading such a book as the Doctor had recommended to him; want of paper made him neglect his exercises; and bad pens were to excuse his bad writing, &c.

The Doctor, having heard him with great attention for some time, at last made the following reply:—"My young friend, as I cannot suppose that you are telling me a parcel of lies, I can only say, hitherto you have been rather unfortunate, but remember this maxim in future, "*That the boy who is good at excuses, is generally good* "*for nothing else.*"

To be Sold (if applied for soon) or leased,

A valuable Farm, something more than a Mile from the State House:—About 23 or 24 Acres in prime Order for Barley next Season, and 27 Acres of Meadow laid down in Grass Seed within these 3 Years.——On the Premises is a good Farm House, and a very necessary out Building in good Repair, with a Garden and Orchard. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 19. 1796.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 9th Instant an indentured Lad, named JOSEPH WEEDEN, 16 Years old, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high; had on a light coloured Jacket, blue Vest, and grey Trowsers of Woollen; carried with him sundry Articles of Clothing; walks stooping, and has a sheepish Look.—Whoever will take up said Apprentice, and deliver him to me the Subscriber, shall receive SIX CENTS Reward, and no Charges, paid by

JOB B. CLARKE.

N. B. All Persons are forbid harbouring or employing said Boy on Penalty of the Law.

Newport Sept. 19, 1796.

The Proprietors of the Rhode-Mand BRIDGE are hereby notified, that the Directors have assessed Fifteen Dollars on each Share, payable to the Treasurer at his House on or before the Fifth Day of the next Month. SAM. SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Sept 19, 1796.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaign & Cahoone,

A few Doors South of the NEW LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet Scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Business.

Newport, Sept. 19. 1796.

FOR SALE,

A VERY good second-hand CHAISE—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept 19 1796.

To be Sold, cheap for Cash,

THREE likely HORSES—Two of them sired by the NIMROD.——Inquire of the Printer.

THOSE Persons who have Demands against the Estate of GEORGE LAWTON, late of Portsmouth, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement: And those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment, to

MARY LAWTON, Executrix.

Portsmouth, 17th September, 1796.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.——Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel, and Middlings by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity.

Newport, August 1, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Estate, lying between the Estate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Estate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN:—Consisting of Two Dwelling Houses, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, & . &c.——For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; or the Subscriber, in South Kingst wn. THO C. HAZARD.

Newport, August 22, 1796.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to take Care of Children, and who understands common Cooking and House Work.——Inquire of the Printer.

Sept 12, 1796.

For CHARLESTON and GEORGE-TOWN *(South-Carolina)*

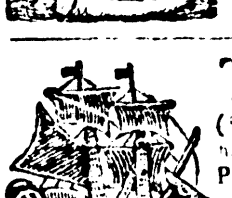
The Sloop HARRIET,

JOSEPH NORTHAM, Master,

Will sail the 10th of October.——For Freight or Passage apply to

E. BURRILL.

Newport, Sept. 5. 1796.



THE Schooner JUNO will sail for CHARLESTON (South Carolina) the first of October, having excellent Accommodations for Passengers.——For Freight or Passage apply to

E. BURRILL.

Newport Sept. 5 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and a Cask of POWDER.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of [illegible] Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, [illegible] the abovesaid Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

For SALE, by

Ethan Clarke,

At the STORE lately occupied by CLARKE & HAMMOND

JAMAICA Spirits, per Hogshead or Barrel,
Windward Island Rum, Do.
Brandy, Ditto,
Sherry Wine (first Quality) per Cask,
Malaga, Ditto, Ditto,
One Pipe Port Wine,
Potter, per Cask or Dozen,
Sugar, per Hogshead or Barrel,
Bohea Tea, per Chest, warranted good,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,
Pimento, Pepper, & Nutmegs,
9—7 and 8—6 Window-Glass,
Flour, in Whole and Half Barrels,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Corks, per Groce or Cask,
Brass Kettles—Caboules,
Stoves—Iron Ware—Griddle Pans,
Anchors, of all Sizes,
German Steel,
Grindstones,
First Quality Indigo,
Tar, Pitch, &c. &c.

A Set of COOPER's Tools, with the Jointer-Truss-Hoops, and a leathern Molasses HOSE.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and *St. Lucar* WINES, by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS——CHOCOLATE (Welsh's N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hogshead—CASSIA by the lb.

Also, a small Consignment of NUTMEGS

July 5, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW GLASS, per Box.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robe Stevens's Wharf,

A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter Cask. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters, by Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted
A few Barrels of Pitch.
Castile Soap, by the Box.

He has also for Sale, at his Shop, opposite Mr Philip Robinson's,

ALL Sorts of Wine,
Brandy, Best London Porter,
Rum,
Hyson Tea,
Chocolate, warranted,
A great Variety of Crockery Ware,
A few Barrels of Baltimore fine Flour.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-street, just below the RE MARKET,

A FRESH and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the first Quality, by the Box, or smaller Quantity.

He has also for Sale,

Good Turk's Island SALT, by the Bushel.

☞ Flaxseed, Tow-Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public at large, that he has just received

A prime and elegant Assortment of Fresh GOODS.

Which he will dispose of, at his usual low Rate, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-Street directly opposite the Shop of Thomas Green & Son, the Sign of the Buck.

LINES

On the death of a Britiſh Officer, mortally wounded on the 8th of January, 1795. in an action with the French on the Banks of the Waal.

Written by Mr. SHERIDAN.

SCARCE huſh'd the ſigh, ſcarce dried the ling'ring tear
Affection pour'd upon a* Brother's bier;
Another loſs bids Laura's ſorrows flow,
As keen in anguiſh as a Siſter's woe.
Unknown by me the object of her grief,
I dare not counſel, did ſhe aſk relief;
Yet, may the wiſh no vain intruſion prove,
To ſhare her grief, for all who ſhar'd her love.
Yes, gallant Victim, in this hateful ſtrife,
Which pride maintains 'gainſt man's and freedom's life,
If, quick and ſenſible to Laura's worth,
Thy heart's firſt comment was Affection's birth;
If thy ſoul's Day roſe only in her ſight,
And abſence was thy clouded ſpirit's night;
If 'mid whatever buſy tumults thrown,
Thy ſilent thought ſtill turn'd to her alone;
If, while Ambition ſeem'd each act to move,
Thy ſecret hope was Laura, Peace, and Love;
If ſuch thy feelings and thy dying pray'r,
To wiſh the happineſs you could not ſhare;
Let me with kindred claim thy name revere—
And give thy Memory a Brother's Tear!
But ah, not tears alone fill Laura's eyes!
Reſentment kindles with Affection's ſighs;
Inſulted Patience borrows Paſſion's breath—
To curſe the plotters of theſe ſcenes of Death!
Yet, ſooth'd to Peace, ſweet Mourner, tranquil be,
And every harſh emotion yield to me!
Remembrance ſad, and ſweet regret be thine—
The Wrath of Hate, the Blow of Vengeance mine.
And oh, by Heav'n, the hour ſhall ſurely come,
When, fell Deſtroyers, ye ſhall meet your doom!
Yes, miſcreant Statеſmen, by the proud diſdain
Which Honour feels at baſe Corruption's Reign—
By the loud Clamour of a Nation's woes—
By the ſtill pang Domeſtic Sorrow knows—
By all that Hope has loſt, or Terror fears—
By England's Injuries, and Laura's Tears,
The hour ſhall come, when Fraud's ſhort triumph paſt
A People's Vengeance ſhall ſtrike home at laſt!
Then, then, ſhall ſoul Remorſe, the daſtard Fiend,
Who ne'er pollutes the noble Soldier's end,
With dark Deſpair around the Scaffold wait—
And not one look deplore the Victim's fate!
But, while Remembrance ſhakes his coward frame,
And ſtarts of Pride contend with inward ſhame:
The mute reproach, or execration loud
Of ſober Juſtice, or the ſcoffing Crowd,
Alike ſhall hail the ſtroke that ends his doom.
And gives to infamy his Mem'ry and his Tomb!
Turn from the hateful ſcene, dear Laura, turn;
And thy lov'd Friend with milder ſorrow mourn!
Still dwell upon his fate! for ſtill thou'lt find
The contraſt lovely, and 'twill ſoothe thy mind!
Fall'n with the Brave, e'er numbered with the ſlain,
His mind, unwounded, calms his body's pain!
Half rais'd he leans. See Friendſhip bending o'er,
But, ah, with looks that promiſe life no more!
Hopeleſs, but not diſmay'd with fearleſs eye
He reads the doom that tells him "he muſt die;"
Lays his brave hand upon his bleeding breaſt—
And feels his Glory while he finds his reſt!
Then yields the tranſient breath which Nature gave,
And, ſure of prouder life, o'erlooks the grave.
Sweet is the mead that waits his laurell'd bier,
'Tis Valour's Hope, 'tis Honour's Praiſe ſincere;
'Tis Friendſhip's manly Sigh, & gentle Beauty's Tear!

* Captain Newton Ogle, Aid-de Camp, to Sir C. Grey. He periſhed in the Weſt Indies—the pride of his family, and delight of all who knew him.

ANECDOTE

OF DOCTOR FRANKLIN.

HE had a ſtrong intuitive view of human character, and decided upon it in that familiar, comprehenſive manner, as to meet the general ſenſe of the public. He was one day examining a Boy (at the requeſt of his Father, who had too partial an opinion of him) relative to his ſtudies, habits, &c.—Upon almoſt every queſtion, the Boy had ſome excuſe for his idleneſs; illneſs prevented him from reading ſuch a book as the Doctor had recommended to him; want of paper made him neglect his exerciſes; and bad pens were to excuſe his bad writing, &c.

The Doctor, having heard him with great attention for ſome time, at laſt made the following reply:—"My young friend, as I cannot ſuppoſe that you are telling me a parcel of lies, I can only ſay, hitherto you have been rather unfortunate, but remember this maxim in future, "*That the boy who is good at excuſes, is generally good* "*for nothing elſe.*"

To be Sold (if applied for ſoon) or leaſed,

A valuable Farm, ſomething more than a Mile from the State Houſe:—About 23 or 24 Acres in prime Order for Barley next Seaſon, and 27 Acres of Meadow laid down in Graſs Seed within theſe 3 Years.—On the Premiſes is a good Farm Houſe, and a very neceſſary out Building in good Repair, with a Garden and Orchard. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1796.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on the 9th Inſtant an indentured Lad, named JOSEPH WEEDEN, 16 Years old, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high; had on a light coloured Jacket, blue Veſt, and grey Trowſers of Woollen; carried with him ſundry Articles of Clothing; walks ſtooping, and has a ſheepiſh Look.—Whoever will take up ſaid Apprentice, and deliver him to me the Subſcriber, ſhall receive SIX CENTS Reward, and no Charges, paid by

JOB B. CLARKE.

N. B. All Perſons are forbid harbouring or employing ſaid Boy on Penalty of the Law.

Newport Sept. 19, 1796.

The Proprietors of the Rhode-Iſland BRIDGE are hereby notified, that the Directors have aſſeſſed Fifteen Dollars on each Share, payable to the Treaſurer at his Houſe on or before the Fifth Day of the next Month. SAM. SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Sept 19, 1796.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaign & Cahoone,

A few Doors South of the NEW LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers, that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual, and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholeſale and Retail viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and ſmoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be ſold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Buſineſs.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A VERY good ſecond-hand CHAISE—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 19 1796.

To be Sold, cheap for Caſh,

THREE likely HORSES—Two of them fired by the NIMROD.—Inquire of the Printer.

THOSE Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of GEORGE LAWTON, late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in for Settlement: And thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

MARY LAWTON, Executrix.

Portſmouth, 17th September, 1796.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER'*s Wharf,*

SHIP BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.—Alſo ſuperfine and common Flour by the Barrel, and Middlings by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity.

Newport, Auguſt 1, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Eſtate, lying between the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Eſtate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN:—Conſiſting of Two Dwelling Houſes, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.—For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; or the Subſcriber, in South Kingſtown. THO C. HAZARD.

Newport, Auguſt 22, 1796.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to take Care of Children, and who underſtands common Cooking and Houſe Work.—Inquire of the Printer.

Sept 12, 1796.

For CHARLESTON and GEORGE-TOWN *(South-Carolina)*

The Sloop HARRIET,

JOSEPH NORTHAM, Maſter,

Will ſail the 10th of October.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to

E. BURRILL.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

THE Schooner JUNO will ſail for CHARLESTON (South Carolina) the firſt of October, having excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to

E. BURRILL.

Newport Sept. 5 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and a Caſk of POWDER.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

For SALE, by

Ethan Clarke,

At the STORE lately occupied by CLARKE & HAMMOND,

JAMAICA Spirits, per Hogſhead or Barrel,
Windward Iſland Rum, Do.
Brandy, Ditto,
Sherry Wine (firſt Quality) per Caſk,
Malaga, Ditto, Ditto,
One Pipe Port Wine,
Porter, per Caſk or Dozen,
Sugar, per Hogſhead or Barrel,
Bohea Tea, per Cheſt, warranted good,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Hyſon and Souchong Teas,
Pimento, Pepper, & Nutmegs,
9—7 and 8—6 Window-Glaſs,
Flour, in Whole and Half Barrels,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Corks, per Groce or Caſk,
Braſs Kettles—Cabouſes,
Stoves—Iron Ware—Griddle Pans,
Anchors, of all Sizes,
German Steel,
Grindſtones,
Firſt Quality Indigo,
Tar, Pitch, &c. &c.

A Set of COOPER's Tools, with the Jointer-Truſs-Hoops, and a leathern Moleſſes HOSE.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk—Malaga, and *St. Lucar* WINES, by the Caſk—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Welſh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—Weſt-India RUM by the Hogſhead—CASSIA by the lb.

Alſo, a ſmall Conſignment of NUTMEGS.

July 5, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glaſſes, and Decanters, by Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch.
Caſtile Soap, by the Box.

He has alſo for Sale, at his Shop, oppoſite Mr. Philip Robinſon's,

ALL Sorts of Wine,
Brandy, Beſt London Porter,
Rum,
Hyſon Tea,
Chocolate, warranted,
A great Variety of Crockery Ware,
A few Barrels of Baltimore fine Flour.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, juſt below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Aſſortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the firſt Quality, by the Box, or ſmaller Quantity.

He has alſo for Sale,

Good Turk's Iſland SALT, by the Buſhel.

☞ Flaxſeed, Tow-Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public at large, that he has juſt received

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of Freſh GOODS.

Which he will diſpoſe of, at his uſual low Rate, by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-Street, directly oppoſite the Shop of Thomas Green & Son, the Sign of the Buck.